"GOOD GOVERNANCE IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF INDIA" A CASE STUDY OF ANANTNAG DISTRICT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

(FROM 2011 TO 2020)

SUBMITTED TO

SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY VISHNUPURI, NANDED,MAHARASHTRA

(SUBMITTED FOR THE REGISTRATION OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY)

IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

SUBMITTED BY

AARIF MOHD WAZA

Research scholar

Research Centre: Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose College Nanded.

Dept. Of Public administration

Faculty of humanities.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

Dr. Ekambekar Panchsheel Keshavrao

'Professor and principal ' late.Bapusaheb Patil Ekambekar Mahavidyalaya,Hanegoan,Tq.Degloor,Dist nanded. Maharashtra.

JULY – 2021

Contents of synopsis

S. No.	Particulars	Page No.
1	Abstract	3
2	Introduction	4-11
3	Review of literature	12-13
4	Objectives of research	14
5	Research hypothesis	15
6	Research Methodology	16
7	Importance of study	17-18
8	Proposed work plan	19
9	References	20-21

ABSTRACT:

Good governance emerged as a powerful idea when the institutions like world bank, united nations development program (UNDP), OECD etc. realized that it is a citizen friendly, citizen caring and responsive administration. The wide range of good governance has been understood to create an atmosphere of accountability, transparency, rule of law, consensus orientation, effective and efficiency so as to develop the region with international and national standards of state. In the absence of good governance no development schemes can bring any improvement in the quality life of the citizens. On the other hand if there is an absence of good governance in the development schemes then people will suffer the most as the absence of good governance brings corruption, poverty, non-responsiveness etc.

The purpose of this study is to analyse and compare the implementation of good governanceat urban and rural government level of the district and what are the impeding variables in implementing good governance in rural and urban areas of the district. In this study we will compare elected body governance with non-elected body (bureaucratic) good governance in the district and what are the betterment schemes launched by local urban and rural government for the people of the district. The degree of level of understanding of good governance among the people involved in urban and rural local government will be analysed and how much good governance standards of the district are converged to or diverged from the international good governance standards. Finally after the completion of the study we will set the practical recommendations that addresses the impeding variables in good governance.

Keywords:

Good governance, accountability, transparency, rule of law, impeding variables, consensus orientation, corruption, poverty, responsiveness.

Introduction:

The concept of governance which assumed significance since 1989 with the advocacy of world Bank is not a new term as per many scholars. Pierce and Peters (2000) consider that the term was first used in France in 14th century where it meant 'a seat of government'. The world Bank is said to have reinvented it in a different context, as a new approach to development. Globalization has resulted in generation of global pressure exerted by institutions such as world Bank and international monetary Fund (IMF) in the forms of economic reforms programmes to be adhered to, especially by the developing countries.

For the first time the concept of good governance was formulated by world Bank in 1992. It was defined as the, "manner in which power is exercised in the management of the country, economic and social resources for development. In the report titled "Governance and Development ", good governance was considered central creating and sustaining an environment, which fosters strong and equitable development and is an essential component of sound economic policies.

The concept of good governance compliance is currently a worldwide phenomenon. Good governance refers to government agencies conduct in implementing innovative policies and programmes to increase the quality of public service with the ultimate aim of increasing economic growth. It involves the exercise of political, economic and administrative powers in managing the country's affairs and includes the process of formulation as well as implementation of decisions.

In India efforts are afoot and have also in some respect gained momentum in the direction of good governance reforms with the nature of administration undergoing a change in 1990's (traditional bureaucratic to responsive, citizen oriented), the reforms are new geared in this direction. Evolving a citizen centred bureaucracy, ensuring transparency and right to information, streamlining the public grievances machinery, providing for code of ethics and citizens characters are some landmarks in this effort. The 73th and 74th constitutional amendments are important reform measures fostering empowerment and participation of people in governance process.

Since the 80's globally many changes have taken place in social, economic and political spheres. Even in India, the realization has dawned that the bureaucracy is inaccessible and indifferent to common citizens and is more bothered about adherence to procedures, rules and regulations. Hence there is need for administration to be more efficient, responsive and accountable for promoting good governance. It is now perceived that governance structure has to extend beyond traditional bureaucracy and involve citizens, consumer groups and local bodies etc.

The study investigates good governance in the district with the focus on its implementation in rural and urban areas of the district. The study will compare the good governance in urban areas of the district with the good governance in rural areas of the district.

Panchayat raj in India –Brief History

Panchayat raj in India is a system of local self government by which the people in rural areas have taken on themselves the responsibilities for their socio-economic and cultural development. Basically, it is thus an arrangement of participation of people in the administration of local affairs.

Ancient period:

Vedic literature has provided some references to an organized system of rural local self government institutions. However it is difficult to connect different references into a coherent amount of how rural local bodies functioned in Vedic times. It is mentioned that vedic state was essentially a country state, with the village as the basic unit of administration. An important functionary of the village was called "Gramini".There were references to samiti (assembly) and sabha where discussions took place mainly concerning the agricultural problems in which the king also participate.

Rural local self government between 600BC to 600AD.

The period between 600BC to 600AD witnessed the rise and fall of religious orders like those of Mahavira and Buddha and the rise and fall of the empires of the Mauryas and the Guptas.

According to Jatakas, villages were classified according to the size and mode of habitation. Jataka tales contain instances of villages joining together to build reservoirs, roads etc. They enjoy freedom in the conduct of their own affairs.

Kautilya's Arthashastra provides an exhaustive account of the system of village administration prevailing at that time. Kautilya outlined the ideal size of the village, it's demarcation, distance between one village and other and grouping of villages for purposes of posting police force and other state officials.

Mughal period:

From about 12th century onwards, we find the village administration, it's functioning, its autonomy, entered a period of decline and it might be said that it even disappeared from most of the villages. There were a marked difference in regard to management of land, taxation etc. However it is necessary to mention that the local Institutions still continued to function.

British Rule

During the British rule, the isolation of the village communities was completely broken and with that the age old economic self sufficiency. The community spirit received a severe blow. There were development in the means of communication such as roads, railways, motor traffic, telegraph and telephone. Therefore there was no need for the villages to remain self sufficient in the supply of his economic needs. The only tie that kept the villages together was their residence in the same locality. Thus economic independence within the village gradually lessened in the village.

Jammu and Kashmir Panchayat Raj.

The panchayat Raj is an indigenous and time – honoured concept in our country. The form may vary, but the sprit has always been part of our socio – cultural ethos. Its origin can be traced back to ancient ages where community spirit was the main force not only to keep village communities United but to help them manage local affairs independently. Sir, Charles Metcalfe characterized them as small " republics having nearly everything that they want within themselves ". In the villages the different sections of the Community helped and depended on other and this mutual dependence was reinforced by age old customs and traditions. Mobility was limited so were their needs and aspirations. Since most of these village communities were self sufficient for their day to day needs. The system of self governance helped them remain intact and self contained. The village bodies were the lines of contact with higher authorities on all matters affecting the village. Despite many political changes in the cities and towns during the medieval period, the system of local government or the panchayats in the village continued

undisturbed. The state of Jammu and Kashmir has its own unique history as far as panchayat Raj is concerned.

The Jammu and Kashmir village panchayat regulation Act, 1935.

During the British period, while as in the rest of the country the panchayat Raj system passed through various phases. In the state of Jammu and Kashmir it was only in 1935 when the first village panchayat regulation act no. 1 was promulgated by the then Maharaja Hari Singh. The preamble of the act States, "it is expedient to establish in the Jammu and Kashmir state the village panchayats to assist in the administration, civil and criminal justice and also to manage the sanitation and other common concerns of the village".

Amendment Act 1941.

The act of 1935 was amended in 1941. The amended regulation covered a wide range of subjects. The panchayats were delegated the power to maintain all public roads, moveable and immovable public properties and other structures in the village. They were also given powers to levy taxes and generate resources for the development of the village besides constructing and maintaining public roads, bridges, wells, ponds, water reservoirs etc. Regulation of the sites of slaughter houses and examining and inspecting weights and measures were also brought under the panchayats control.

Post - 1947 scenario.

The post 1947 period witnessed many new developments in the state. The National Conference came into power in march 1948. At that point of time there were various challenges in front of National conference for the development of Jammu and Kashmir. The challenges include:

a. Economic Stagnation.
b. Education backwardness.
c. Jagirdari. (Abolition of landlordism.)

All the measures created a conductive environment for reactivation of panchayat Raj system in reshaping the rural economy in the state. Realizing this, the government replaced the panchayat act of 1935 (as amended in 1941) with Act-v of samvat 2008 (corresponding to year1951). The main features of this act were:

1. Majority of the panchayat members were to be elected on the basis of Adult franchise.

2. Panchayats were to perform administration, development, civic and judicial functions.
3. Introduction of concept of Halqa panchayat comprising 5-7 villages.
4. Introduction of panchayat board at each Tehsil.
5. Identification of sources of revenue for panchayats.

The Jammu and Kashmir village panchayat Act – 1958.

This act of 1958 did not differ much from 1951 Act. Although the act was passed primarily to make better provisions for the administration of village panchayats in Jammu and Kashmir state.

The Jammu and Kashmir Panchayat Raj Act 1989.

The Jammu and Kashmir panchayat Raj act 1989 was introduced in the Jammu and Kashmir assembly in April 1988 and passed in March 1989. The governor gave his assent to the bill in July 1989.

For the first time an act was named a "panchayat Raj act" rather than a "village panchayat regulation act". The former implies the promotion of panchayat Raj in the state (at village, block and district levels) where as the latter was confined to panchayats at the village level alone. This is certainly a very positive development.

The preamble of the 1989 act states, "whereas it is expedient to promote and develop panchayat raj in the state as an instrument of vigorous local self government to secure effective participation of the people in the decision making process and for over-seeing implementation of development programmes".

The salient features of the act are:

1. Reduction of voting age from 21 to 18 years.
2. Holding of elections within 6 months of suspension of panchayat.
3. Direct election of sarpanch.
4. Constitution of panchayat adalat (panchayat courts) comprising 5 members who shell be nominated by the prescribed authority out of the panel prepared and recommended by the Halqa panchayat.
5. Empowering panchayats to prepare plans and implement schemes for poverty alleviation and employment generation, agriculture and allied activities, rural industrialization, health, Universalization of elementary education etc.

6. No bar on holding elections on party lines.

Three Tier Model.

This act provides for a three tier system consisting of Halqa panchayat, Block development council and District planning and development board. In addition the act provides for a panchayat adalat for every Halqa.

Panchayat elections 2001.

Despite some lacunas the panchayat raj Act 1989 was indeed a positive step towards infusing new life to dormant panchayats and institutionalize local governance.

It was in 2001 , the panchayats elections were held. The attempt could not bore fruits as elections turned out to be a mere 'paper exercise' , half of the panch and sarpanch seats remained vacant in Kashmir region owning to election boycott call by Militants and Hurriyat conference. In all 1601 panchayats were notified out of 2701 Halqa panchayats in the state predominant of them were in Jammu and Ladakh regions where elections carried relevance as people participated in large number and elected their local representatives. In 2006 panchayats formed in 2001 were dissolved.

Panchayat elections 2011: One step forward.

In 2011 the first real panchayat elections were held in the state after a gap of 33 years, 77.79% people exercised their franchise. In all 33,000 panchayat representatives were elected to 4128 Halqa (village) panchayats. However the real challenge was to transform these institutions into effective democratic institutions and make people stakeholders in the planning and decision making process to ensure the participation in actual governance.

District Anantnag.

Anantnag is a district in the Indian union territory of Jammu and Kashmir. It is one of the ten (10) districts which make up the Kashmir valley. The district headquarters is in Anantnag city. As of 2011 , it was the third most populous district of Jammu and Kashmir (out of 22) after Jammu and Srinagar.

The population of the district as per census 2011 is 1078692 (10.79 lac) souls comprising of 153640 households with a gender distribution of 559767 (5.60 lac) males and 518925 (5.19) females. The rural , urban

distribution of the population stands in the ratio of 74:26 as against 73:27 for the state.

The district consists of 387 inhabited and 7 uninhibited revenue villages. Besides there is one Municipal council and 08 Municipal committees in the district. The district consists of 12 tehsils. The district is also divided in 16 CD blocks from law and order purpose, the district has been divided into 09 police stations.

Panchayat elections 2011 in District Anantnag:

At the time of 2011,the district consisted of 07 blocks.

Name of the block	No. Of Panchayat Halqa	Candidates elected M F T	No. Of Sarpanch Vacancies	No. Of Panch Constituencies/ Wards	Elected candidates M F T	No. Of panch vacancies
Achabal	34	34 0 34	0	265	171 90 261	4
Breng	58	57 0 57	1	416	276 138 414	2
Dachinipora	54	54 0 54	0	365	239 120 359	6
K-Pora	43	43 0 43	0	282	189 92 281	1
Shangus	31	31 0 31	0	196	129 64 193	3
Shahbad	34	34 0 34	0	223	153 70 223	0
Qazigund	30	30 0 30	0	212	142 70 212	0
Quimoh Partly	13	13 0 13	0	95	65 29 64	1

Panchayat elections 2018.

Panchayat raj institutions formed in 2011 completed their five years term in office in July 2016 and were subsequently dissolved. As per the section 9 of Jammu and Kashmir panchayat raj act 1989 fresh elections to panchayat raj institutions have to be held within six months in case panchayats are dissolved or suspended. Panchayats should have been place before July 2016 or by January 2017. However whole summer of 2016 was appreciated by civil protests and freedom marches from every nook and corner of Kashmir. The state was at war with people and holding panchayat elections was beyond any possibility.

After facing a delay panchayat elections 2018 were held in 9 phases from 17 November to 11 December for 4490 Halqa (villages) panchayats, 58,12,429 electorates were eligible to exercise their franchise to elect 4490 sarpanches and 35096 panches . Although elections were held on non-party basis, however both NC and PDP continued their boycott policy. The elections saw a positive response from Jammu and Ladakh regions with more than 80% participation by the people. However in Kashmir it was paper exercise as 60% seats (12766 out of 21208) remained vacant and around 30% candidates won unopposed elections.

Urban local bodies of Kashmir.

Local self government means government at local level, termed as first tier of democratic set up of any country, where the decisions are to be made at local level.

Local self governance in our country has been seen from the year 1687, when the Municipal corporation was established in Madras and with the passage of time the same was followed in other areas of our country.

The UT of Jammu and Kashmir also witnessed government at local level when in year 1886 two municipalities were established one for Jammu and one for Kashmir under the Jammu and Kashmir Municipal Act No. 16 of 1886. The number of such local self governing bodies have now gone to 78 which include 19 Municipal councils and 57 Municipal committees and 2 Municipal corporations in the UT.

Municipality:

The history of municipal Corporation dates back to 1886 when the monarch established a department to look after the civic affairs of the Srinagar city and Jammu city as municipal committees under Jammu and Kashmir municipal act no. 16 of 1886.

In the post independence era, the constitutional recognition was given to the process of developing and democratizing local self government institution in Jammu and Kashmir state Constitution under article 16 of Jammu and Kashmir state Constitution.

The 74th amendment Act of the Constitution of India opened new vistas to the widening domain and functions of the local self government institutions. The J&K legislature passed a legislation known as J&K municipal corporation act 2000 incorporating all the functions and duties enshrined in the 74th amendment act.

Anantnag Municipal council:

The local body of Anantnag is called Municipal council Anantnag. Anantnag has 25 wards. The local body elections in Anantnag took place in 2008 in which the party Indian National Congress won 20 wards and BJP won 3 wards. The elections are indirect elections.

Review of literature.

S. No	Author	Year	Publisher	Topic	Objective	Finding
1	Diaswati Mardiasmo	2007	Queensland University of Technology Brisbane-Australia. (Thesis)	Good governance implementation and international alignment: The case of regional governments in Indonesia.	The purpose of this study was to analyse the level of good governance understanding and implementation in Indonesia regional	1.It is found that age of regional governments had a more significant impact on the level of good governance implementation than the distance between regional governments and central

					governments.	government. 2. There is a disparity in good governance understanding between echelon levels within a regional government.
2	Abdul Rahim	2019	Macrothink Institute-journal of public administration and governance ISSN 2161-7104.2019 vol.9 No. 3	Governance and good governance. A conceptual perspective.	To define good governance with its all essential elements to achieve the development programmes with the long range values.	Accountability at all levels, transparency beyond expectation, effectiveness and efficient rolling status, free from corruption practices and establishing mechanism, rule of law can upgrade the governing system.
3	Neena Jindal	2014	International journal of science and Engineering Research. Vol. 5,issue 5,may 2014 ISSN 2229-5518	Good governance: Needs and challenges.	What is the need of good governance and what are its challenges.	It is necessary to look deeper into the causes of poverty, inequality, corruption and sufferings of the common man.
4	World Bank	1992	A world Bank publication.	Governance and development.	To define good governance.	World Bank define good governance as the “manner in which power is exercised in the

						management of country's economic and social resources for development.
5	Balmiki Prasad Singh	2008	Sage journals	The challenges of good governance in India.	To provide a framework for good governance in India by identifying its essential features and shortcomings in its working and emphasizes need for innovative approaches.	Religion and culture play an important role in social cohesion. The religious attitude of tolerance and peace and cultural values of pluralism are conductive to good governance.
6	Banasree Devi	2015	International journal of interdisciplinary research in science, society and culture (IJIRSSC) vol. 1 issue 2.	Good governance and its working: At the Indian context.	An attempt to discuss about the concept of good governance and its implementation in the present administrative system of the country.	Rightful implementation of different attributes of governance like accountability, impartiality, transparency, responsiveness, rule of law etc. improve the quality of governance.
7	Younus Ahmad Sheik	2018	Journal of governance and public policy. M. P Institute of social	Implementation of rural development programmes in Jammu	To study rural development programmes which are	With the implementation of various state and centre sponsored schemes lot of

			science research, Ujjain.	and Kashmir.	implemented in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.	improvement has been taken place in overall development of J&K state, but still lot has to be done.
8	Gowhar Ahmad Bhat	2017	International journal of research in social science vol. 7 issue 11.	Good governance and its working: At the Jammu and Kashmir context.	To examine about the idea of good governance and its usage in the present administrative system.	The execution of various qualities of governance like responsibility, unprejudiced nature, straight forwardness, responsiveness, rule of law and so on enhance the nature of governance.
9.	Pervaiz Hassan Khan	2007	Thesis department of political science Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh (India)	Problems of rural development in Jammu and Kashmir since 1960: A view behind the curtain of administrative and political legitimacy.	To study the problems of rural development in Jammu and Kashmir and the initiatives taken by state government under its plans for the development of rural areas.	The implementation of development schemes/programmes in the state has been sluggish and falling short of targets.

Objectives of the research:

The research objectives help the researcher to avoid the collection of data which are not strictly necessary for understanding and solving problems that has defined.

The study will be conducted with a view:

1. To study and to compare good governance in Urban and Rural areas of the district.

2. Analysis of the factors that become the hindrance in implementing the policies of good governance in urban and rural areas of the district.

3. To study and to compare the elected body good governance with non elected body good governance of the district.

4. To study the betterment schemes launched by the rural self government and urban self government for the people of the district.

5. To study the income of rural and urban local government bodies of the district and fund released by central and state government for these bodies.

6. To study and to do analysis of the extentto which the concept of good governance are recognized and understood by the persons of rural and urban local government.

7. Analysis and examination of how the district practices good governance with respect to the standards of good governance in India and how much it is converged to or diverged from international good governance standards.

8. Finally proposing a set of practical recommendations that addresses the main factors that impede good governance with the aim of improving the level of implementation in rural and urban local government in the district.

9. Analysis of problems and hurdles of local self government in various developments.

Research Hypothesis:

Every advance research needs some research questions or hypothetical framework. Hypothesis in general is a statement of facts about the universe. The statement is based upon observation and flying survey approach. Empirical observation and flying survey report help the investigator in framing hypothesis.

Following hypothesis may be framed for this investigation.

- Elected body governance is better than non-elected body governance in the district.
- There is a communication gap between the policy makers and the people who actually implement these policies in the district.
- The people in urban and rural local government of the district do not understand the national and international good governance standards.
- There will be an impact of Economic, social, political, Administrative in the environment of development of the district.

Research Methodology:

Empirical-cum-statistical method of research will be applied in the proposed research work. Modern research techniques will prominently be the methodological tools to derive logical conclusion. The process of sample data selection, classification of data and their analysis, their cartographic representation and documentation will be based upon standard statistical principles. The whole study will be carried on eight phases – conceptual building phase with the help of personal observation and literary work, data collection and field work, data classification and Tabulation, data representation, data analysis, documentation and testing of hypothesis.

The process started with review of literature available on good governance. A flying survey approach will be used to understand the reality of study area for conceptual base. Collected data will be tabulated and classified with standard statistical software and tools. Several statistical techniques like measurement of

Central tendency, dispersion etc. will be used. All results will be represented by appreciate charts, diagrams and maps. All findings and results of good governance in urban and rural areas of the district will be properly documented. The final research report is followed by bibliographic references, appendices of different indices etc.

Sources of data and maps:

Primary and secondary data will be used for testing of hypothesis, analysis and representation of result of proposed research work. Primary data will be collected through sample survey. Secondary data will be collected from different government functionaries, census reports, non-government organizations, e-resources, websites and several published or unpublished research.

Sample design:

Primary data will be collected from sample survey. Sample units are selected through stratified random sampling. Census 2011 will be used as sampling frame for selecting primary sampling units in both rural and urban areas of the district.

Importance of the study:

The most important need of public is security, especially of life and property. The responsibility of nation-state is to protect life and property of each and every citizen particularly in seriously threatened areas by the terrorism (j&k) north eastern states and naxalities violence in approximately 150 districts of India. In particular some citizens don't know about their rights and even cannot afford legal aid as this is lengthy and costly. To access justice, systematic solutions are required.

In democracy, citizens right of liberty, life and pursuit of happiness can be secured only through rule of law. In India there are various hindrances in improving the quality of governance. The major hindrances are:

1. Corruption
2. Poverty
3. Social justice (delay in justice)
4. Eradication of casteism
5. Unemployment
6. Violence

7. Women empowerment
8. Sustainable development
9. Women security
10. People participation in policy making.

To overcome these problems we have to study and understand good governance and how to implement good governance standards at national and local government levels. The main key to understand good governance is an understanding of the characteristics in it. Recognizing the importance of this issue, UNDP identifies the main characteristics which

measures good governance. These are:

1. Participation
2. Rule of law
3. Responsiveness
4. Transparency
5. Effectiveness and efficiency
6. Accountability
7. Strategic vision
8. Equity
9. Consensus orientation.

With the help of these characteristics we will get to know the performances of the local bodies of the district with respect to good governance and which local governing body (rural or urban) performs better governance in the district. In this study we will get to know the elected body good governance and non elected body good governance and will be able to compare them. After the completion of the study the aim is to provide practical inputs for public policy makers, government officials and governance actioners who are developing current and future government policies.

Plan of work.

Firstly the research will involve identification and gathering of relevant primary and secondary materials. Analysis of documentation will take place at this early stage. After that the priorities will be designing the questionnaire and building the respondent database. Questionnaire findings will be used to inform the interview framework and then time will be given in scheduling and conducting of interviews. Finally, time will be spent in analysing and writing up the research findings.

The present study is presented in the following chapters:

1. Introduction.
2. Local self government in Jammu and Kashmir.
3. Comparison of good governance between rural and urban areas of the district.
4. Comparison between elected body good governance and non elected body good governance of the district.
5. Impeding variables in good governance in the district.
6. Data analysis
7. Suggestions and conclusion.
8. Bibliography.

RESEARCH SUPERVISOR
Dr. Ekambekar Panchsheel. K

RESEARCH STUDENT
Aarif Mohd waza

References.

Bhattacharya, Mohit, 2011,New horizons of public administration, jawahar, New Delhi.

Sahni, Pradeep and uma madury (Eds) , 2003,Governance for Development issues and strategies, prentice - hall of India, New Delhi.

Sobhan Rehman (Ed.), 1998,Towards a theory of governance and development learning from East Asia, the Bangladesh University press, Dhaka.

UNDP report 1994,"Good governance and sustainable development", Oxford University, New York.

UNDP Human Development report, "Making new technologies work for Human development", Oxford University press, New York.

World Bank report, 1992,"Governance and Development", Washington.

Agere. S. (2000). Promoting good governance:principles, practices and perspectives(vol 11) Commonwealth Secretariat.

Bianchi. A & Peters, A. (Eds). (2013) . Transparency in international law. Cambridge University press.

Chang. Y. C. (2011), Ocean governance. A way forward. Springer science and business media.

Druckman. D (1992). Assessing progress towards democracy and good governance. Summary of a workshop. National Academies

Singh Balmiki Prasad. The challenges of good governance in India: Need for innovative approaches, by international Conference of the Global Network of Global innovators. Organized by Ash Institute for Democratic governance and innovation and John F. Kennedy School of government, Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts, 2008.

Sabharwal Y. K. Role of judiciary in good governance, 2007.

Mishra Rajalakshmi. Good governance and challenging role of bureaucracy in developing countries. The Indian Express, in Globalization and Good governance, 204, (R.BJain, ed. 2005)

Hazarika Niru, 2014. State of governance: In Indian experience lecture from G. U refresher.

Chaudhary Bushnu Charan. "Need for good governanceissues and dimensions. Refresher course of G. U

Smith B. C. "Good Governance and Development", Palgrave Macmillan, United Kingdom, 2007.

Barthwal C. P. " Good Governance in India", deep and deep publications pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, 2003.

World Bank. "Governance , the world Bank experience", Washington D. C. World Bank publication, 1994.

Aslam M (1999) Panchayati raj in Jammu and Kashmir, retrospects and prospects, in restoration of panchayats in Jammu and Kashmir. Ed. Joya Roy. Iss, New Delhi.

Panchayat raj Act-1989 and Panchayati raj rules-1996. Agriculture and Rural development department, Jammu and Kashmir government.

Riyaz Punjabi (1990) "Panchayati raj in Kashmir Yesterday, Today and tomorrow", in Panchayati raj in Jammu and Kashmir ed. George Mathew, iss, New Delhi.